The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,587.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 45
——— including postage	„ 73
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 23
——— including postage	„ 38
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 8 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding „ 2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each ... Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

SAYERS—March 17th, at Bellore, the wife of Rev. Dr. Sayers, Chaplain, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

BICKERS—March 21st, at Agra, the wife of J. Bickers, Esq., Deputy Collector and Magistrate, of a daughter.

GRIFFIN—March 17th, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain E. C. Griffin, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HUGHES—NEWBOLD—March 5th, at Ferozepore, at the Station Library, by the Rev. W. C. Bell, H. Hughes, Overseer, D. P. W., to Georgiana Matilda, youngest daughter of Lieutenant F. Newbold, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Ferozepore.

DEATHS.

LITCHFIELD—March 15th, at Agra, C. F. Litchfield, Esq., of the Agra College, aged 37 years.

DAVIS—March 14th, at Lucknow, Thomas Oswald, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Davis, aged 3 years, 9 months and 12 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Gwadur Aunoa, Lingo, Bushire, and Busserah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Busserah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat	8th	23rd	„ Bushire	23rd	9th
„ B Abbas	11th	25th	„ Lingo	26th	12th
„ Lingo	13th	28th	„ B. Abbas	28th	14th
„ Bushire	18th	30th	„ Muscat	2nd	19th
Arrive Busserah	19th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	19th

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 100 H. P., Commander J. Sanders will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Intermanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.....16th and 30th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P. Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 2 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	2 15	„ Bimlipatam	2 16
„ Mangalore	3 17	„ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Cannanore	4 18	„ Coconada	5 19
„ Calicut	5 19	„ Madras	7 23
„ Cochin	7 19	„ Negapatam	10 24
„ Tuticorin	8 —	„ Galle	13 —
„ Colombo	9 20	„ Colombo	14 27
„ Galle	7 —	„ Tuticorin	17 28
„ Negapatam	10 24	„ Cochin	19 29
„ Madras	13 27	„ Calicut	20 30
„ Coconada	15 29	„ Cannanore	21 1
„ Vizagapatam	16 30	„ Mangalore	22 2
„ Bimlipatam	18 30	„ Carwar	23 2
Arrive Calcutta	19 3	Arrive Bombay	29 4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st April.

Five steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and two Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Line Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dhuruntur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 10	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhuruntur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhuruntur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Clough" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Vellicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Vellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	„ Thursday.
Cochin	„ Thursday.	Bombay	„ Friday.

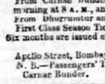
The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

(Also taking Cargo for Shanghai if sufficient inducement offer.)



THE S. S. "INDORE," Captain Green, will have immediate despatch to the above ports. For freight or passage apply to

Agent S. S. *Indore*,
At Messrs. M. & F. B. COLAH & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th April.)

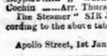
THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register, A.1 16 years at Lloyds, James Bannatyne, Commander. This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 16th March, 1867.

FOR HAVRE.



THE "STAR OF THE NORTH," Captain Rawle, to leave the end of March, has excellent accommodation for a few First and Second Class Passengers, who will landed free at Plymouth or Southampton. Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS Co, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES on which the unpaid Calls, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from due date, shall not have been paid on the 1st March 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
SCHOENC, KILBURN & Co.,
Calcutta, 13th Feb. 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—We beg to give NOTICE that our HALF-PRESSES are now ready at Sheagaum, and will very shortly be working at NANDORA. Our Agents at these stations will be happy to half-press the Docras now lying there, and inasmuch as all Cotton half-pressed has strict precedence of carriage over Docras, we recommend owners of the latter now lying at Sheagaum, Nandora, and other places, to instruct their Agents on the spot in favor of the half-press system. Special arrangements can be made and full information will be afforded on application to us by letter or otherwise at Khangaum.

C. SMITH & Co.,
Khangaum, by Sheagaum.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain Coburn, will be despatched on the 5th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class.....£64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2	„	Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½	„	Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1	„	Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
1	„	Fine Colored do.	1 Rug with Strap.
1	„	White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Dressing Bag.
1	„	Colored do. do.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one)	Overland Suit.	2 Overland Trunks.
2	(two)	Sleeping Suits.	1 Clothes Bag.
2	(two)	Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Opera Hat.
6	(six)	Scarfs and Ties.	1 Travelling Hat.
			1 Courier Bag.
			1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "REVENUE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Agents for the ship *Recepute*.

Bombay, 27th February 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "BAYARD," Captain Jackson, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Jackson will not be responsible without the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Capt. & Owners.

Bombay, 15th March 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per S. S. "INDORE," Captain Green, from Hongkong and Singapore, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at their owner's risk and expense, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the Ship's Deck.

C. B. COLAH,
Agent for the S. S. *Indore*, 3, Church Lane.
At Messrs. M. & F. B. COLAH & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "BEANN UAMBA," Captain W. McCann, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats along-side the ship for their respective Goods, as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain McCann will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, ship *Beann Uamba*.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1867.

GEO W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s OVERLAND AGENCY.—Messrs. WHEATLEY and Co., formerly WAGHORN and Co., beg to announce that their Globe Express and GENERAL FORWARDING Business in Bombay lately superintended by Mr. PARTRIDGE is now conducted by their own Firm in their own names and all applications should be addressed accordingly to WHEATLEY and Co., Bombay.

Temporary offices, David Sassoon's Buildings, No. 4, Ground Floor, Elphinstone Circle.

LADIES GOING HOME!!!—Ladies proceeding home, Overland or otherwise, and requiring Female Servants for themselves and Children, are requested to apply to the Commandant General Depot, stating terms offered and service to be rendered.

A great many Soldiers' Wives, who had been in service before, were sent home with Ladies last year, and being carefully selected, gave general satisfaction.

These Women require no Return Passage.

W. J. CAMERON, Lt. Colonel,
Commandant General Depot.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 11, Medow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

Bombay, 1st March 1867.

TO RACKET PLAYERS.—A RACKET KIT consisting of Bat, Balls, and Shoes, in a lock-up Mahogany case—Price Rs. 40.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED).
Bombay and Poona.

IN the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the ESTATE of BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS and PRANJEEVONDASS TOOLSEYDASS. All DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to pay to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS, and all CREDITORS are requested at once to send in their CLAIMS with interest to the 28th July 1866 and accompanied with the necessary vouchers.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees.

"COCONADAS."—Just received a very superior batch of the following:—

"Burmahs," "Trichinopoly Muster," "Queen's," "Short Coringas," "French Muster," and the "new Havanna-shaped Cigar." Apply to

ROGERS & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the SIXTEENTH DAY of March 1867, presented to the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP by PAUL EDWARD BENOIR one of the Liquidators of the ORIENTAL FINANCE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) who are CREDITORS of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP on SATURDAY the 13th day of April next; and any CREDITOR, Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or contributory of said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) —NOTICE.—The Seventh half-yearly GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon's Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY next, the 29th instant at 3 P. M.

To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts to the 31st December 1866.

To elect Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon's Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 22nd March, 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857 and of the BOMBAY CONTRACT & BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 16th day of April next to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to Messrs. John Beattie and Henry Gamble, the Official Liquidators of the said Company at their Office in Rampart Row, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such Notice; or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved. MONDAY the 29th day of April next, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House is appointed by the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims—Dated this 18th day of March, 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—The business carried on by us at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, under the management of Messrs. FLETCHER and MITCHELL, will now be continued under the style of the METAL MART. W. NICOL & Co.,
DUNCAN FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 1st March 1867.

TEA & COFFEE.—LOYSEL'S PERCOLATOR is better than any other TEA or COFFEE-POT ever invented. A variety on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

IF JOHN RAMAGE who came from the Island of New Zealand to India some years back, or the person to whom he sold his landed property situate at Dunedin in New Zealand, aforesaid, will call on the undersigned or communicate with them, he or they will hear of something to his or their advantage.

HATCH & STEUART.

11, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company held THIS DAY at 3 P. M., at the office of the Secretaries, No. 5, Meadow Street, the following business was transacted.

1. The Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last were adopted.

2. Mr. S. W. Read was re-elected Auditor for the ensuing twelve months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1867.

EUROPE HOTEL, 28, Dockyard Road, Mazagon. B. FELMON, the PROPRIETOR of the above Hotel begs most respectfully to announce to the Public and the Gentry of Bombay, that the Hotel which is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner will be opened on the 28th instant to which the Patronage of the kind public is solicited.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the best description, good accommodation for Board and Lodging.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.—The Officers of H. M.S. *Octavia*, and H. M. 25th N. I. will give a performance on FRIDAY, the 29th inst, in aid of the Fund for the relief of destitute Europeans, on which occasion will be produced the screaming Farce entitled—

"MY FRIEND THE MAJOR;"

and the Eastern Farcical Extravaganza,

"THE PACHA OF PIMLICO."

By the kind permission of Commodore Hillyar and the Officers, the Band of H. M. S. *Octavia* will be in attendance.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s, and at the Theatre on the night of performance.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls (Reserved)	„ 5
Stalls (Unreserved)	„ 3
Gallery	„ 2

Doors open as half-past eight. Performance to commence at nine.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.—REDUCED RATES FOR RETURN PASSAGES. It is hereby notified that passengers embarking from England by this Company's steamers, within six months of their arrival from India, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return passage money.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1867. Supt. P. & O. Co.

MANOCKJEE RUTTOONJEE'S TRUST.—All DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to Pay to the undersigned, the amount of their Debts; and all Creditors are requested without delay to send in their Claims made up with interest to 27th day of July, 1866, with necessary Vouchers.

J. A. MACFARLANE,
JOHN GRAY,
KESHOWJEE BHASKERJEE,
Trustees to the Estate of Manockjee Ruttoonjee.

No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings, 22nd March, 1867.

RED BOOT MART.—Established 1845. Always on hand a great variety of Ladies, Gents and Children's Boots, Shoes, &c. Regular Overland supplies received. Prices moderate. Terms invariably cash. 2 and 3, Hummum Street. R. PARTRIDGE.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER and MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of London*, a small Parcel of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Recently to hand per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivets, Angle and T Iron.
Cast and Double Sheer Steel.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Steam, Bullock Power and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gates and Railings.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Verandahs.
Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware or General Ironmongery Goods.

For W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March, 1867.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—All persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited) are required on or before SATURDAY, the 30th day of March next, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to the undersigned, Liquidators of the said Bank, addressed to such Liquidators to the care of the Manager of the Branch of the said Bank at Bombay, or, in default thereof, the said Liquidators will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Bank, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 26th day of January 1867.

W. F. ALLEN,
J. R. ENGLEDUE,
GEO. MACNAIR,
D. CHADWICK,
} Liquidators.

ASHURST MORRIS & Co,
6, Old Jewry, London E. C.,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

TO PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following:—

Sarony's Patent Posoing Apparatus, or Universal Rest, with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios in London and elsewhere. It is found to be a most valuable auxillary to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent—one of the lightest and most portable Tents hitherto introduced for out-door work.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA

R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE of HEERABAUGH ESTATE, ON THURSDAY, 28th MARCH, 1867, at 12 O'CLOCK, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.—Messrs. R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1867, at 12 o'clock, all that valuable Landed Estate, known as the "HEERABAUGH," situated in the Village of Parbutty, in the Harbour Pergunnah of the Poona Collectorate, which Garden bears Revenue Survey No. 17, and contains twelve acres and twenty-seven gaunt Land and pays a total annual assessment of rupees forty-five to Government; together with the Bungalows and Outhouses standing thereon.

A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the balance within fifteen (15) days.

For particulars and conditions of Sale, apply at Poona to R. FELL & SON, at Bombay, to Mr. REMINGTON, Solicitor, and Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 18th March, 1867.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c., Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Watches awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanduin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware; Bronze and Floral Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portfolios; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Ocular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

Eighteenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly NINE HUNDRED PAGES.

Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 8, Cash.*

This Directory will be found to contain a greater amount of information than in any previous year. All the old features in the work have been most carefully revised.

The Army and Civil Lists, with Pay and Allowances, have been prepared from official sources, and will be found to be full of reliable information, corrected up to the latest date.

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Introduction.—Giving the Principal Articles of the Calendar, Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Chronological Cycles, &c., &c.

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Eclipses

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat. There was some enquiry for Mazagon shares at Rs. 570 per share, but no transactions reported. For other descriptions no enquiry.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,900 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	65 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Fren. Bank	61 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs5 p. sh.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
3,000,000.	100	100	.....	Bombay Banking Company ...	99 per share.
1,000,000	25s	25s	nil	Central Bank... ...	10 per share.
500,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	189 per share.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank ...	15 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	31 ex-div.
1,000,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,200,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ...	No quotation.
100,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China in.	14 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank... ...	89 p c. por.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	112 per sh
1,200,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C.	75 p ct pre. ex-di
600,00.	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of In.	36 per share
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	55 per share. [ni

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct.	G. I. P. Railway Con. subscribed Stock ...	223 per sh.
£20	£15	5 p ct.	Do. New £20 shares)	,
£20	£5	5 p ct	Do.	} No quotations.
£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.....	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight...	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits... ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	98½.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98.
Madras...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	Demand	2½ nominal.
China House Bills ...	30 days sight ...	2s3.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	...	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	...	9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	...	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	...	11 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Secs. Rs.	Transfer Loans	...	...	Rs. 88½
,, ,,	Secs ,, Loan 1832-33	...	...	98
,, ,,	Co.'s ,, ,, 1853-54	...	...	} 86
,, ,,	,, ,, 1854-55	...	...	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	...	...	104 to 104½
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DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 25TH MARCH.

	PER CANDY.
OLD.	
Dharwar Sawgined ...	260 to 265
Dhollera ...	200 to 215
Bhownuggur ...	
Oomrawuttee ...	180 to 200
Akote ...	
Comptа ...	230 to 235
Vingorla ...	215 to 220
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee ...	245 to 255
Akote ...	
Dhardiah ...	240 to 245
Barsee ...	
Dholera ...	235 to 240
Bhownuggur ...	
Hingunghaut ...	230 to 235
Veerawal ...	225 to 230
Vingorla ...	230 to 235
Comptа ...	240 to 245
Dharwar Sawginned ...	265 to 270

Ready Sales..... 500 Candies.
For Future Delivery... 800 Candies.
Market dull.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 16th March, 1867, compared with the statement issued on the 22rd March 1867 :—

Liabilities.	16th March.	23rd March.
Proprietors' Capital ...	Rs. 104,50,000	Rs. 104,50,000
Genl. Treasury Balance...	,, 72,46,604	,, 77,13,590
Deposits at Head Office ...	,, 141,59,283	,, 139,53,988
Do. at Branches ...	,, 29,14,426	,, 26,76,145
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding ...	,, 1,26,383	,, 1,23,236
Sundries ...	,, 23,18,519	,, 8,96,716
	Rs. 372,15,344	Rs. 358,08,635
Assets.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches ...	Rs. 28,03,756	Rs. 27,77,456
Credit Accounts at Do ...	,, 81,49,474	,, 80,65,102
Bills Discounted at Do ...	,, 107,05,650	,, 97,93,482
Dead Stock ...	,, 10,14,387	,, 10,14,387
Stamps ...	,, 12,257	,, 12,159
Balances with Agents ...	,, 4,91,646	,, 4,62,310
Sundries ...	,, 8,35,618	,, 4,48,599
Govt. Reserve Cash...	,, 32,46,694	,, 37,13,590
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office ...	,, 60,75,922	,, 60,01,229
Do. Branches...	,, 38,50,050	,, 34,89,429
	Rs. 372,15,344	Rs. 358,08,635

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.

Playfair, Lieutenant Colonel J. W., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Bassein.
Crichton, Lieutenant Colonel C. B., Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, on leave, from Hoosungabad.
Spens, Captain A. F., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Comyer, Lieutenant F. F., 4th Rifles N. I., on medical certificate, from Sholapore.
Jacob, Lieutenant Colonel H. E., Staff Corps, on duty, from Kirkee.
Bulkley, Lieutenant H. T., 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, from Surat.
Quin, Major, Staff Officer, Asseerghur, on leave, from Asseergiur.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 25.

Campbell, Lieutenant Colonel 3rd Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Malligaum.
Playfair, Lieutenant Colonel J. W., R. E. Superintending Engineer N. D. A., on duty, to Oorun.
Halberton, Captain Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Gardiner, Lieutenant H., 8th Regiment N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.
Hodgson, Cornet, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.
Quin, Major, Staff Officer, Asserghur, to rejoin, to Asserghur.

GARRISON ORDER.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL.
Bombay, Monday, 25th March.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &C.

Ensign W. O. Adams, 1/4 King's Own Regiment, has obtained leave to proceed to England by the overland route on medical certificate, subject to confirmation. This officer is not available for duty with troops.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 23rd March, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &C.

That para. of G. O. C. No. 239, 15th instant, which appoints Captain Parker, to officiate as wing officer 12th Regiment N. I., is cancelled.

Lieutenant Wadden, 5th Regiment N. I., is appointed to act as Interpreter to the 26th Foot, as a temporary measure, in the absence of a qualified subaltern.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &C.

Major the Honourable C. W. Thesiger, 6th Dragoons, was permitted by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to precede his Regiment to England by the overland route at the public expense.

Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Boothley, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 2nd March to 16th April, in extension on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant W. T. Brown, 1st Battalion Foot, from 1st March to 1st June, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Lieutenant H. C. Sharp, 26th Foot, for three months from date of departure; Lieutenant W. B. Wade, 26th Foot, from 1st April to 30th September; Lieutenant L. Gubit, 26 Foot, from 1st April to 30th September; Lieutenant C. H. Dougherty, 26th Foot, from 20th March to 20th June, and Ensign C. M. Dougherty, 26th Foot, from 20th March to 20th June, on private affairs.

Lieutenant G. T. D. Glasgow, 11th Regiment N. I., from date of departure to 30 days; Surgeon J. Bain, M. D., 11th Regiment N. I., from date of departure to 30 days; Captain F. W. Brown, 20th Regiment N. I., from 18th March to 16th April; and Lieutenant F. F. Comyn, 4th N. I., from date of departure to 30 days, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieutenant F. T. Good, 45th Foot, for 15 months from date of embarkation, to England on private affairs.

2nd Captain C. P. Theobald, "F" Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

SHIPPING.

MARCH.	ARRIVALS.	
25 Nuda (s) ...	Hanscom ...	Suez, March 8.
25 Taptee (s) ...	Drewitz ...	Mandavie, March 19.
MARCH.	DEPARTURES.	
25 Albert Victor ...	Clerk ...	Liverpool.
L'Agonhanna ...	Kennedy ...	Liverpool.
Amanathoo Reyman ...	Nacoda ...	Alipy and Gon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, for Hongkong.
Ship *C. N.*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Queen Pauline*, for Liverpool.
Ship *City of Canton*, for Havre.
Ship *Hydrabad*, for Liverpool.
[illegible] for Mid [illegible] Coast and Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MARCH,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

Map.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
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Introduction
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RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
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Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Dund's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
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ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

AGENTS :
Bombay :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.
Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street.
London :—F. Algar, 11, Clements Lane.

IN THE PRESS.

Demy 8vo. *In neat Wrapper—Price* 8 *annas.*

THE NEW
INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT.

Orders are being registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. A considerable reduction in price will be made to parties requiring large numbers.

A EUROPEAN FIRM requires the services of a COPYING CLERK, he must write a good and expeditious hand. To a steady, competent man, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 per month will be given. Apply, stating age, to B. Y. & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—WALTER & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, have REMOVED their business from No. 12 to No. 11, Meadow Street, the house lately occupied by RAGOO SHAMJEE.
Bombay, 25th March, 1867.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an Upper Storied Commodious BUNGALOW in Mazagon, Maria Hill, for rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
11, Forbes Street. House Agent.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Steam Ship "NADA" having arrived with Cargo ex "THEBES," Consignees are requested to take early delivery of their Goods at the Boree Bunder.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Bombay, 26th March, 1867. Treasurers and Managers.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. HODGKINSON H. M.'s 28th Regiment N. I., are requested to make the same known to Major J. FORBES ROBERTSON, H.M.'s 28th Regiment N. I. President of the Committee of Adjustment, before the 1st May 1867, after which date no claims will be entertained.

AERATED WATERS AND WINES.—A SIMPSON'S SELTZOGENES are the most perfect instruments for the production of artificial Aerated waters, on a small scale, for domestic use, and are strongly recommended by the faculty. Residents in outstations where good SODA and other Aerated waters cannot be procured will find in a SELTZOGENES a very great addition to their comfort. Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Bombay, Byculla & Poona.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY situated at Matharpacady near Mazagon.—Under instructions of the Delhi Bank the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of ANGRIA VALLADARES and MERWANJEE JAMEJEEBHOY the mortgagors MR. G. B. GLADDING will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises on TUESDAY the 2nd day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement SIX THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED and NINETY-SEVEN square yards and four-ninths of a square yard, or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 68, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house BUNGALOW, Shed, stable, hereditaments and premises standing upon a part of the said land or ground together with the garden trees, plants, plantations, well and premises, which said MESSUAGE or BUNGALOW and premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 86, situate in Matharpacady near or leading to the premises late the Government Gunpowder Manufactory, without the Fort Walls of Bombay and bounded on the East partly by the property of Pestonjee Baxter, and partly by a passage, on the West by the property of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy on the North by the Garden or property of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and on the South partly by a Public Road and partly by ground now or late of Government.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ગરવર ધી ધરડ જુવા ખાતર ઊલ ઇયપીનોગ એનડ વીવીંગ કુપની (લીમીટેડ).

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, advertised to be held on the 20th instant, and adjourned to the 21st instant, not having been held in consequence of there being no quorum of Shareholders present on either occasion, NOTICE is hereby given that a further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, at 3 P. M. on MONDAY, the 1st April proximo, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held on the 1st instant, viz.

1. That the firm for the time being of Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE ARDASHIR WADIA & Co., Merchants of Bombay, be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the above Company, in place of Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JEMSETJEE & SONS, resigned; and that their remuneration be the same as was received by the said Muncherjee Jemsetjee and Sons.
2. That Mr. Mahomed Rowjee be elected a Director, in place of Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee resigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to the above Company.
Bombay, 25th March 1867.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 26th March instant, at 4 P. M., to consider the following Resolution, that is to say.

"Whereas it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (Limited) under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and to transfer or sell its business and property to the COLABA COMPANY (LIMITED)"

"It is Resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to the said Colaba Company Limited the whole or any portion of the property and business of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited, in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said Colaba Company Limited as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the said United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited rateably in proportion to the shares held by them in such last mentioned Company."—Dated the 18th day of March, 1867. REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries.

MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH MARCH.

A GRAND GYMNASTIC AND PANTOMIMIC REPRESENTATION IN ADDITION TO THE WONDERFUL AND EXCITING FEATS
OF THE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS,
will be presented for the first time, regardless of pains or expense, with new Dresses and Appointments,
A COMIC PANTOMIME,
ENTITLED
THE DEVIL'S FROLIC.

This pleasing Pantomime which has caused so much Fun, Laughter and Success in all parts of the World, makes us confident, will not fail to create the same with our worthy Patrons of Bombay.

Doors open at ½ past 7.

The Performance to commence at ½ past 8.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class.....Rs. 5 | Second Class...Rs. 3
Third Class.....Rs. 1
Children under ten years, half price to First and Second Class only.
Tickets to be had at the Box Office, Mammoth Pavilion, Esplanade, from 10 A. M.
A number of Private Boxes, fitted for the express accommodation of Families, admitting five, Rs. 20.

FRIDAY, 29TH MARCH.
SATURDAY, 30TH MARCH.
For the next Evenings of Performance. See future advertisements.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S. S. "SULTAN" will be despatched to China as an Extra vessel during the first week in April.
Applications for Freight to be made to
Bombay, 25th March. GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Co.

WANTED, by a young female, a SITUATION, in any light capacity to a Lady or in a Family, the highest references given has to respectability. Address by letter "A. H." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

LOST OR STOLEN.—On the Night of 21st March, between French Candy and the Fort, a Blue CARRIAGE UMBRELLA. Any one restoring the same to the owner at No. 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, will be liberally REWARDED.

ARCHBISHOP STEINS' MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed, if the subscriptions admit of it, to present to ARCHBISHOP STEINS, a personal testimonial, and to commemorate his name by laying the foundation of the proposed Catholic College on the Esplanade, which is to be called "ARCHBISHOP STEINS' COLLEGE."

Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank, to the credit of Dr. R. A. DALLAS and J. P. GREEN, Esq.

NOTICE.—The Official Liquidators of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) request the attendance of the Contributories and others interested in the Liquidation of the Company, at a MEETING to be held at the Offices lately occupied by GOCULDASS TEZPAUL in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate, on TUESDAY, the 2nd April at 3 P. M., when the Liquidators will submit a proposition for a compromise between the Creditors and Contributories and will ask the Shareholders to appoint a Committee to confer with them and settle finally the terms of the arrangement.—Dated this 25th day of March, 1867.
CRAWFORD AND HURRELL,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that VEHAR WATER will be entirely shut off from the Island on THURSDAY next, the 28th, at about 2 A. M. and that the Main will probably remain CLOSED until the afternoon of SUNDAY following, the 31st Instant.

Houses should therefore be provided with water necessary for the THREE DAYS (aforenamed) use by WEDNESDAY afternoon.
By Order of the
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
for the City of Bombay,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, 25th March, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865, and in the matter of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an insolvent trader.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order made by the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, this day, Mr. GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON was appointed a Trustee of the above Estate in the stead of Mr HENRY DURANCE CARTWRIGHT, who has left India.—Dated this 25th day of March, 1867.
CRWAFORD AND HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Trustee.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION (LIMITED).—SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASSETS of the above Company amongst the SHAREHOLDERS thereof, at the rate of RUPEES 20 per Share, making with the first Distribution already paid a total of Rupees 100, (the whole amount of the Call paid up) subject as to the shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all DEBTS due by them to the Company, will be made on and after the first day of April next at the Company's Office, Victoria Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3.

Shareholders who have not taken the first Distribution are requested to apply for the same without delay.

TULLOCHUND HOCUMCHUND
TAPIDAS VURJDAS
NUGGINBHOY DAYABHOY } Liquidators.
Bombay, 25th March, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of DHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, CURSETJEE MERWANJEE WADIA, RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE WADIA, and FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA, trading in Bombay under the name of DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & COMPANY, and at Kurrachee in partnership with SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY under the name of SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY & COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent has fixed TUESDAY the second day of April next at 10-30 of the clock, in the forenoon in his Chambers in the High Court House in Bombay at the time and place for the appointment of a new Trustee of the above ESTATE in the room of WILLIAM HALL PEILE, who has resigned.—Dated this 25th day of March, 1867.
Attorneys for the Trustees

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Nerbudda*, will be closed on FRIDAY, 29th March, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.
GIRAA DE SOUZA,
Superintendent.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Sesostris*, will be closed on FRIDAY, 5th instant, at 7 A. M. A guard for the letter mail will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 9 A.M. on the 30th instant.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the extra steamers to Aden and Suez, it is notified that the Mails for Great Britain and Continent of Europe, will be closed on the undermentioned dates by the following dates at the same hours as that fixed for the Regular Overland Mail, viz. at 7 A. M., an after Packet being kept open until 9 A.M.

April ...	2nd	April ...	4th
April ...	9th	April ...	11th

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland Mails.

NEXT EXTRA OVERLAND MAIL.

As the extra steamer of the month of April is to leave one day before the Calcutta steamer, in order to ease the mails being taken on to Marseilles and Southampton, the service will be a service for *all* India four days a month, except a steamer for India are expected to arrive in Bombay on the following dates:—

March ...	28th	April ...	4th

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master is not frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail steamer, upon which the departure of the Mail Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notice will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in time for, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office, place for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is added, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the mail Vans, notification of which will be outboard at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time entered :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China ... Ceylon ... Penang ... Singapore ... Hongkong ... Cape of Good Hope... Mauritius ... Natal ... Reunion ... St. Helena ... Muscat ... Persian Gulf ... Bussorah ... Baghdad ... Ramaghery ... Vingorla ... Mangalore ... Karwar ... Beypore ... Mangalore ... Cochin ... Calicut ... Cannanore ... Tellicherry ...	13th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Karrachee ...	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding ½ Tolah	...	½ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage ...	6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs	...	One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs	...	Two Annas.

And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

RANDY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding ½ Tolah	5 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding miles	250 0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
,,	600 0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
,,	900 0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
,,	1200 1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200 1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

CALENDAR.—MARCH—APRIL, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter ... 28th 0h. 37m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Con.
			h. m	h. m	h. m	h. m	
Tues.	26	Evening twilight lasts 37m	6 1	6 11	2 29	2 41	
Wed.	27	Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun at 3-20 A. M.	6 0	6 11	3 3	3 27	
Thurs	28	Saturn rises at 9-25 P.M.	5 59	6 12	3 51	4 23	
Fri.	29	Mercury rises at 5-39 A.M.	5 58	6 12	4 55	5 31	
Sat.	30	Venus in descending Node at 11-23 P. M.	5 57	6 12	6 8	6 45	
Sun.	31	Mid Lent Sunday.	5 57	6 12	7 32	7 55	
Mon.	1	Venus 0° 43' N. of Jupiter at 1-25 A.M	5 56	6 13	8 23	8 53	

28th March 1867, Time 38.27 m. 728. 1

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be happy to receive European Gentlemen, who may wish to see him on business, at Government House, Parell, on THURSDAY, March the 28th at 3 o'clock.

His EXCELLENCY will receive Native Gentlemen, who may wish to see him on business, at 4-30 o'clock the same day.

Gentlemen wishing for an interview, are requested to send their names to the Private Secretary on the previous day.
J. G. GRAHAM, Captain,
Parell, 25th March, 1867. A. D. C.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 14	LAHORE	Mar. 16
AGRA	Mar. 21	LONDON	Feb. 26
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 20	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 7	MADRES	Mar. 19
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 7	MALTA	Mar. 8
BANGALORE	Mar. 20	MEERUT	Mar. 19
CALCUTTA	Mar. 19	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 16
CAPE	Feb. 13	OUDH	Mar. 20
CEYLON	Mar. 17	PENANG	Mar. 10
FRANCE	Feb. 27	PUNJAUB	Mar. 13
HONGKONG	Mar. 2	SUEZ	Mar. 8
KURRACHEE	Mar. 20	SINGAPORE	Mar. 8

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867.

THE Bank of Guzerat was started in March 1865 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 23,47,900, the shares being 23,479 in number. Of this capital Rs. 20,55,400 was originally subscribed (in December 1864) for the Bank of Surat, better known in Bombay as "Premchund's Bank," Mr. Premchund Roychund being its chief promoter, and having, apparently, at his absolute control the whole funds of the Bank—which he chose to deposit for security with the Eastern Financial Association. When the Bank's name was changed the balance of the capital required for the Bank of Guzerat—Rs. 2,92,500—was paid into the Central Bank of Western India; and two European Directors, Mr. G. P. Robinson and Mr. E. I. Howard, were appointed. The Bank, however, was not registered, and Mr. Premchund Roychund as chief promoter seems to have considered that he had still the power to do what he liked with the shareholders' money. He accordingly took Rs. 13,20,000 out of the Eastern Financial, and invested it in the purchase of 100 Port Canning shares, which he resold for 14 lacs to Mr. B. H. Cama, who failed soon afterwards. As soon as Mr. Robinson and Mr. Howard heard of this transaction, they refused to sanction it and threw the whole responsibility on Mr. Premchund, who thereupon (in May 1865) gave his personal guarantee for the full amount of the money. Mr. Robinson went to England at the end of May to assist in carrying out a proposed amalgamation of the Bank of Guzerat and the Central Bank, to which Premchund had given his assent. While Mr. Robinson was away, however, Premchund broke off the negociations with the Central, and was permitted by the Manager of that Bank to withdraw a large proportion of the money deposited there in the joint names of himself and Mr. Robinson. This very questionable proceeding was denounced by the European Directors on Mr. Robinson's return to Bombay in November 1865, and the difficulties of the Bank having been increased by the failure of the Eastern Financial, Premchund was compelled to make good his guarantee by surrendering a deposit receipt of the Central Bank on ten lacs, and various other securities. Subsequently, in consequence of certain articles which appeared in our own columns asking what had become of the capital of the Bank, Premchund wrote a letter to us in reply offering to purchase at par any shares that were sent to him—and he did in fact buy in a considerable number, though most of the shareholders preferred waiting the turn of the market. To make a long story short, by these and other arrangements, which the Directors forced upon the original promoter of the Bank, the number of shares uncancelled has been reduced to 11,744 representing a capital of Rs. 11,77,400. "The assets of the Bank consist of the deposit receipt of the Central Bank, due 13th January 1870, for Rs. 10,00,000, bearing interest at 9 per cent.; 100 shares in the Port Canning Company, valued at Rs. 12,000; cash, property, and loans due to the Bank in Surat considered good, Rs. 1,00,000. According to the above statement the shares of this Bank are worth Rs. 94-7-2 each." The utmost loss, therefore, to the shareholders is less than Rs. 6 a share; and this comparatively satisfactory result they certainly owe to the vigorous action of the European Directors in compelling Premchund to make good the trust money he had borrowed. It is, then, we think, most unjust for the *Times of India* to single out Mr. Robinson for blame after all the anxiety and trouble he has suffered in trying to serve the interests of the shareholders; and, when our contemporary chooses to recommend that "search be made into the records of the Chartered Mercantile and Alliance Banks in London," in order to find out what Mr. Robinson's previous "experience" has been, we are sure Mr. Robinson himself would gladly accept a challenge which could but prove how honourable to him was his connection with both those Banks, and how highly his abilities and practical knowledge as a banker were valued by excellent judges in England. Whether the Bank of Guzerat should be wound up or carried on, is a question for the shareholders to consider at their meeting on Saturday, but it is a pity the advocates of winding-up should damage their cause by violent personal attacks on the character of the man who has been principally instrumental in saving for the shareholders the money that would otherwise have been lost in the gulf that has swallowed up so much of the wealth of Bombay.

So brief has been Lord Cranborne's tenure of the office of Secretary of State for India that the credulous might

at Waree Bunder, why should the Company now lose the favour of the capitalist? The word *panic* contains the answer, and panic which refuses to see, to think, or to hear. Is there no remedy for this, or must even good property be buried in the harbour along with the worthless shares of our financials? Must destruction of property be as entire as the destruction of credit before the demands of retributive justice will be appeased? Is would seem so! The tendency of the present prolonged panic is to sacrifice the good with the bad without discrimination, and to distrust everything which bears even the remotest relation to joint stockery.

Bombay stands appalled at the ruin which has prostrated the wealthiest men, and the holders of capital appear determined to embark in nothing at present, for even Government paper is not in any great demand. Currency notes are secreted in nooks and crannies and safe corners; and the general desire is to lock up every penny that can be secured. Joint stock enterprize not only receives no development, but the best public companies are regarded with abhorrence. From being the greatest hoarders of capital before the rise in the cotton trade, the natives of Bombay became the freest of investors during the public-company mania, and now they have relapsed into their former habit exhibiting more than their old suspicion. Is it not true to say that at least one half of the available capital of Western India has been rendered unavailable by the hoarding process as it is now carried on both in Bombay and the Mofussil? And what is the total amount of the "deposits" of the community at present in the Banks, or what relation does that amount bear to the known wealth of the city? These are questions which must be left for the consideration of our financiers, and it is for them to say how capital may be again attracted into legitimate and profitable channels. To return to the Elphinstone Land and Press Company.

At the date of the last published report of the Company 115 acres of land had been reclaimed at an expenditure of 114 lacs of rupees, being at the rate of nearly a lac per acre, or rupees twenty per square yard. But in this reclamation is included the costly item of sea-walls, on which 21 lacs have been expended. The Company having made over a portion of land to Government for a goods station for the G. I. P. Railway free of cost, held on its own account 78 acres, which therefore may be said to have cost the shareholders about rupees 32 per square yard including sea-walls. But as Government have actually received 64 acres of land from the Company, the cost of this land is what the Company has actually paid for the concession, deducting sundry concessions of land and bunder rights granted in part exchange. Since the date of last report the work has proceeded with more than usual vigour and at a considerably diminished cost, so that by the time the whole of the work has been executed the cost will scarcely exceed rupees twenty per square yard. During the first six years of the Company's operations 78 lacs had been expended on the works, and during the whole of this period "Elphinstone" shares were as a premium, although the Company was engaged in expending a large portion of its capital on land to be made over to Government. During the year ending the 30th of June 1866, 35 lacs had been expended on the works, and then the property began to assume a definite shape.

As the shares of the Company maintained a steadily increasing premium for several years it must be supposed that the public were not only satisfied of the soundness of the scheme, but were well assured of the profits that would result from it. And it is a strong point in favour of the scheme that several writers have concurred in believing that eventually the four great interests of Bombay, viz, Government, the Harbour Board, the Municipality, and the G. I. P. Railway will be compelled to purchase the property and the rights of the Elphinstone Company.

The formation of these new interests—the Municipality, the Harbour Board, and the Railway Company,—necessarily gives the Elphinstone Company, new and apparently unforeseen advantages. If these interests had been left undeveloped, the Elphinstone Company would have looked for profit only from the sale of unrequired land and from bunder traffic. Indeed, the Company began operations with a view to profits to be derived only from these sources. The increased value given to the Company's property by the development of the new interests is a thing of yesterday, which the Flemings scarcely contemplated. Although the Elphinstone Company while maintaining an even course, can hardly be said to have yet realized its relation to the new interests, it is beyond all doubt that new purchasers of portions of the property have sprung into existence. That Government should be forced to become the purchasers of one or more of the new bunders of the Company appears extremely probable. Three months hence the Musjid Bunder will become the property of the Elphinstone Company, and the only free bunder will be to the extreme north of the Elphinstone property, and most inadequate one in point of size and housing accommodation alongside. Will this suffice for Government, and will Government be content to be cramped in a not very respectable corner while a private company holds a long and important line of the harbour foreshore and draws to itself the bulk of the trade of the port? There is Moody Bay, it is true, but it will probably be only "Moody Bay" to commerce for some time yet. The lines of the G. I. P. Railway have penetrated far into the interior of the country and increased trade must come to Bombay: the extent of that increase must yield a proportionate profit to the Elphinstone Company. The Railway Company can only provide the most temporary accommodation for traffic, Government have left themselves the power to provide none except at Moody Bay. The Elphinstone Company can provide large accommodation. The "Cotton Green" will soon be closed as the lines of the B. and B. Railway advance to Colaba, and cotton must be pressed up-country and brought down to the bunders for shipment. With the rise of rents, godown accommodation in the native town will scarcely pay; indeed it was in consequence of high godown rents combined to exorbitant cooly and cart-hire and obstructed streets, that drove Bombay mad in search of godown accommodation on the harbour foreshore in 1862-63 and '64. The extended accommodation and the central position of the property, gives the Elphinstone Company special advantages which no class power can long resist or completely overcome.

20th March.

(To be continued.) Q.

EGYPTIAN LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

ALEXANDRIA, 6TH MARCH.

My last communication was dated the 26th ultimo. On the markets I report:—

COTTON.—There has been a quiet market for this article, owing to dull advices from Liverpool, but operations continue limited, as holders yet demand high prices, and the better qualities are becoming very scarce.

The following may be given as the current quotations:—

Good Middling quality new Crop	15d. per lb.	Free on board.
Fair.....	15½d. „	„
Good Fair	17d. „	„
Good	18½d. „	„

The Sales in February, with the Arrivals and Shipments for the past month are as follows:—

	Feb..		Bales.	Sales Bales.		Bales.
1 to 28	1867	Arrls.	14610	10940	Shipments to England.....	21953
Do.	1866	„	7409	14490	do. ...	20092
Do.	1865	„	32069	7415	do. ...	27264
Do.	1864	„	32381	19745	do. ...	38434

and for the 5 months ending 28th February during the past four years, similar statistics are as follows:—

Oct.	Feb.		Bales.	Sales Bales.		Bales.
1	1866 to 28	1867	Arrls. 88657	71099	Shipments to England	123131
„	1865	„	1866 „	58225	76161 „	111792
„	1864	„	1865 „	98389	105414 „	136647
„	1863	„	1864 „	136118	103610 „	163994

FREIGHTS by steamer to Liverpool, a farthing per lb. for cotton, and 2s. per Imperial quarter for grain.

CEREALS.—There is little change to note:—

Beans Saidi may be quoted at 33s. 6d. per Qr. F. O. B.		
Do. Behera	„ 32s. 6d.	„ „
Wheat	„ 48s. 0d.	„ „

COTTON SEED.—There have been few operatives owing to less encouraging news from English markets. The article may be quoted nominally at £9 15s. per ton.

COALS are still very dull. New Castle Afloat in harbour 31s. per ton, other qualities without change.

EXCHANGE at 3 months' date on London Piastres 96⅞ per £. Egyptian Loan 30¼, Loan of the Viceroy 71½ to 72¼.

One of the least satisfactory incidents of the week has been the prohibition at Constantinople of the circulation of Egyptian copper money, which had become an established part of the petty currency of that place. It was said at the time that a month's arrears had been paid to the troops and the police wholly or in large part, in these coins the very day before the ministerial order issued. The result at any rate was a series of disturbances between holders of this money and the petty tradesmen, who at once refused to accept it which led in many cases to bloodshed, some of which even terminated fatally.

I have no late news from Candia, but whatever may be the upshot of the Cretan insurrection in the field its effect on the councils of Europe is no longer doubtful. Amidst the conflicting accounts of the real state of affairs in the island, the balance of evidence seems to point to the recent success of the Ottoman troops, but the armed issue of the conflict has now become of secondary importance as compared with the consequences of European intervention. The Consuls of the protecting Powers, and even of some Powers to which this epithet does not apply, manifested at least as much interest in the struggle as was warranted by their very delicate position, whilst the European press eagerly caught up every report, authenticated or not, as served out by the telegraph offices. Even the commanders of vessels of war interfered on behalf of the sufferers to the utmost verge of their duty as neutrals. And now we have the whole difficulty officially raised by two of the protecting Governments to the rank of a European question, and prominently dwelt on in their addresses to their respective Legislatures as a matter affecting the general welfare of the world. For the first time, the relations of its Christian subjects to the Porte have thus been directly adopted into the policy of Europe. The condition of the Christians in Turkey has hitherto been a matter for occasional diplomatic remonstrance, and has been assigned a prominent place in the treaties in which gratitude or necessity have from time to time exacted from the Sultans in deference to the religious sympathies of the Western Powers and which have even been followed by spontaneous declarations from the Divan promising perfect equality to all classes of Sultan's subjects irrespective of race or creed. But up to the present time, both foreign pressure and domestic declarations have proved almost entirely sterile. The impulse to reform has died away with the occasion, and the apathy inherent not, it is true, in Oriental Governments only when relieved from pressure, has left a mass of dangerous grievances to breed discontent not alone amongst the Christian populations. The evil has at last reached its crisis, and the Ottoman Government can scarcely fail to perceive that neither the temper of its Christian subjects nor the public feeling of Europe will be satisfied with the barren promises of old.

The royal and imperial declarations indicate the earnestness of the general feeling that all the inhabitants of the empire must be interested in its progress, if that progress is ever to be realized under its present rulers. The "joint representations" have, it can hardly be doubted, an import beyond that of obtaining simple justice to the Christians by the fulfilment of promises so long unfulfilled. It is not the Rayahs alone who suffer from the 1,001 abuses which not merely retard the progress of the country, but are sapping the foundations of its national life. Individual corruption and fiscal oppression tell with only less ruinous effects on the Mussulman population; and if either England or France obtrude their counsels on the Porte, it will be to urge reforms by which every class of its subjects will be the gainer. The difference between the Christian and Mussulman levels before the law, is indeed great, but even when this shall be removed, the creation of law itself worth the name will still remain to be achieved, if either the one or the other is ever to know what good government means. Of this neither the British nor French Cabinets can be ignorant; and we have much confidence in the general policy of both to believe that, whatever may be the "representations" they have addressed to the Porte, every class of the Sultan's subjects and the Government itself will largely benefit if their counsels be listened to and followed. If they be *not*, it needs no prophet to foretell the certain and not very distant result.

I see by some returns that the tonnage which entered the harbour of Alexandria was in 1864, 1,334,837; in 1865, 1,350,876 and in 1866, 1,373,217.

The Viceroy has not yet left for Upper Egypt, and is at present in Cairo, but so far as I can learn, is not doing much of public interest. His strong wish is known to be to go to Paris, now that the Emperor has invited him to the Exhibition; but he does not think it wise to venture so far from home.

The European and native populations are on the whole healthy, although, I regret to state that during the last week there have been several sudden deaths amongst the Europeans in one or two cases under circustances reflecting on their memory.

The cold weather is fast disappearing. The mornings and evenings are, however, still cool. The theromemter I notice measures 66° in the shade, at noon.

A friend of 33 years standing, preaching to his congregation in Glasgow not long since, on "the Signs of the Times," amongst other wise and striking observations said, something to the following effect:—In the far east the wall of China has been broken down, the foreign enemy has entered—internal descord and rebellion rage. The three hundred million of that Empire, for ages so orderly, can scarcely be said to have a Government. Coming west our own India, with 100 millions is kept quiet for a time only by the force of soldiery. Disaffection burns fiercely beneath, and but a little might give vent to the eruption of desolation. The dissolution into barbarism of Persia has long since been accomplished. Does the rapidly dissolving state of the Turkish Empire need more than to be mentioned in the geographical review, and the one word Africa is enough for the suggestion of the woes of more than 100,000,000 of humanity.

Think of the centre of Europe. Behold the dissolvement of Rome so far as the temporal power of the Pope is concerned, friends and foes agree in the expectation of its speedy abolition. The Pope is in despair. Twenty years ago, he was replaced on the throne by the bayonets of France, having fled from it in fear of the vengeance of his own Roman subjects, he devoutly ascribed the deliverance entirely to the protecting and guardian mercy of the Virgin Mary. I give you a slip of what Dr. William Anderson said taken by a friend in short hand. The Reverend gentleman is well known to many merchants and clerks of Bombay and his characteristic and profound views will be read eagerly by them. Amongst other remarks he said—grateful for the Virgin Mary's benignity the Pope decreed by an infallible bull what many of his predecessors had ever ventured to do, though frequently importuned, that she was to be worshipped throughout Christendom as having been of immaculate Conception—thus perfecting the deification. How proud the poor man was of the elevation which he had given to his idol, and he adored her more devoutly than ever. Decree after decree was issued under her patronage, without either God or his Son obtaining a recognition. How changed all that is now! No allocution, no decree, no report of conference, no appeal to Christendom for sympathy, contains of late, so far as I have observed, and a have watched carefully, any allusion to the Queen of Heaven. "*Oh, no, he never mentions her.*" Not, I am charitable enough to suppose, that he has proved faithless to his vows of love, or that he doubts her love for him, but that he feels his exigency so extreme that she is not adequate to it as a help; and, instead of the Queen of Heaven, he must depend on the King of Heaven, and therefore trusts in Almighty God, where he has any trust, for the working of a miracle—not likely, say I, on behalf of the foul impostor. Let us conclude, therefore, that the dissolvement of political power in the very heart of Europe, in its most sacred region, is certain and sure. Austria, as once the right arm of Popery, comes next. Was there ever dissolvement more rapid and signal? The loss of Venetia is as nothing. All the constituent parts of that lately powerful empire—Hungary, Slavonia, Bohemia, Moravia, &c., are in such a state of ferment as to threaten the extinction of its very name as a power on the earth. And how fares it with victorious Prussia? Why, there is no statesman in Europe more perplexed through the conflicting of the elements with which he would construct his German empire. It is the same with victorious Italy. It swims for its life in a gulph of disorder. Spain is so demoralised as scarcely to be reckoned among civilised nations. Even Stolid Holland is heaving with disaffection. The once-renowned Switzerland is from its distractions a contempt among the Powers, and Belgium quakes in fear of being devoured by France. Aye, France! What of France? It is the most miserably dissolved of all. That its power should be wielded by one man through the brute force of his soldiery, and he so steeped in perjury, and so smeared with the murderous blood of that dark December night, is a phenomenon of the dissolution of all that is right and true in the administration of a kingdom with which nothing else can be compared on the face of the earth. So monstrous is it that nature cannot endure it much longer; and when the volcano at last bursts forth how dreadful will be the desolation not only overwhelming France but widely involving all Europe. Then there is Russia with its serfs awakened to a sense of their rights, and its nobles infuriated. There is enough for the Czar to do at home without crusading for the peace of other nations. Only Britain now remains for completing our survey. What then of Britain? Brethren and fellow-citizens, let us bless God with grateful hearts for the manner in which He has made us to differ. We have our political grievances, but so slight are they compared with those of other nations that I would feel ashamed to particularise them: and they are in the way of being redressed so peacefully that the man who might express any fear of popular convulsion would only expose himself to mockery. There is enough of dissolution among us in other respects without our needing, in order to get up a case to stain the representation of anything of the nature of political wrong. But before leaving this department of our illustration let me state shortly with what feelings I contemplate the political dissolution of all the rest of the world. Do I grieve for it or lament it? Why, in almost every case which has passed under our review I rejoice for it. I rejoice for the dissolution of the slave power in America; for the dissolution of the power of the Man of Sin; for the dissolution of the power of the bloody house of Austria; for the dissolution of the power of Muscovite aristocracy; for the dissolution of the power of the Mahomedan tyrant at Constantinople; and for the dissolution of the power of the Tartar in China. For all this I rejoice. But here is the perplexing question. What is the hope of a happy reconstruction after so much disorder and misery have necessarily been produced by the overthrow of the evil? Little or none. I answer according to calculations on common means and appliances.

Dr. Anderson then glanced at the state of the earth ecclesiastically. Referring to England, he denounced in strong terms the observations of the Dean of Westminster on Christmas Day respecting William of Normandy, who that day 800 years ago, was crowned King in Westminster —one of the bloodiest tyrants, said Dr. Anderson who ever usurped power, but whom the Dean eulogised as the Prince of Peace in composing the jarring elements of England. In glancing at the morals of the day, Dr. Anderson said—"Our commercial immorality is somewhat of new growth. There was always fraud in the world, but the revelations which are now made day after day, in our Bankruptcy Court, would twenty years ago, have struck the public with inexpressible horror, whereas they now excite little wonder, so common are they." The Doctor concluded with some appropriate practical remarks for the first Sabbath of the year, at the same time enunciating his firm belief, as often stated aforetime in the second advent of the Son of Man.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By direct Overland Telegraph.

[A portion of the following appeared in our second edition of yesterday.

THE FENIANS.

LONDON, 7TH MARCH (*via* Russia).

The Fenian movement in the South of Ireland still continues and is becoming serious.

The insurgents have attacked several Police stations, torn up the Railway lines and cut the Telegraph wires

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened quiet. Fair Dhollera 11¼d.

LONDON, 23RD MARCH (VIA RUSSIA.)

The official liquidator of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan has announced his intention of paying a dividend of five shillings in the pound next month.

An offensive and defensive treaty has been concluded between Prussia and Wurtemburg.

The troop-ships *Patricia* and *Whitehall* have arrived from Bombay.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

GALLE, 24th March.

Steamer *Ottawa* sailed for China.

MADRAS, 25th March.

Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Galle.

KURRACHEE, 25th March.

Steamer *Punjaub* sailed for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

HER Majesty's steamer *Coromandel* was hauled out of the Government dock on Sunday last.

A MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace will take place on the 8th proximo.

MR. MAHADEO MORESHWER, B. A., has been appointed head master of the Kolapore High School.

THE consecration of a portion of the new burial ground at Sewree will take place at half-past five o'clock this afternoon. The Bishop has asked his clergy to appear in their surplices.

A LECTURE in connection with the Mechanics' Institution will be delivered at 8 o'clock this evening, in the Town Hall, by the Rev. Dr. John Wilson. Subject: "The Oriental Mercantile Classes of Bombay." The lecture will be open to the public.

WE observe from an advertisement in another column that the Vehar water will be shut off from the Island on Thursday next at two A. M., and that the main will probably remain closed until the afternoon of Sunday.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT yesterday in Chambers, on the application of Mr. Hurrell appointed Mr. G. R. Wilson a trustee to the estate of Premchund Roychund, in the place of Mr. H. D. Cartwright, proceeding to Europe.

WE hear that some of the leading European merchants of this city are about to submit a memorial to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice praying for a modification of the present rules regarding Special Juries, which causes the utmost inconvenience.

A COMMUNICATION has been received by the agents of the ship *Princess Somawutty* in Bombay, from the Mauritius, that this vessel had on the 3rd of last month picked up the captain and crew of the French ship *Orientale* from their boats in lat. 37.35 N., long. 27.49 E. The *Princess Somawutty* put in at Mauritius to land the wrecked seamen on the 23rd ult. and proceeded on her voyage again on the 25th idem.

AT a meeting of shareholders of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (which is being liquidated by the Court) held at the offices of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, yesterday afternoon, a committee was appointed to take what legal proceedings they might be advised were necessary, against the directors of the Company. The meeting will be reported in to-morrow's paper.

A MEETING of the shareholders in the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the offices of Messrs. Remington and Co., Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of considering certain resolutions for winding-up the Company and for forming a new one to take over the property. An advertisement in another column gives full particulars.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, Colaba, this evening:—

Quick March	Haunn.
Overture	"Caar and Zimmermann" Lortzing.
Quadrille	"Semiramide" Jullien.
Selection	"Daughter of St. Mark". Balfe.
Waltz	"Rose D'Amour" Barret.
Galop	"Post Horn" Koenig.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Nada*, Captain G. A. Hanscom, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, reports that on her voyage she spoke with the Co.'s steamer *Yamuna*, and S. S. *Malta*, both in the Red Sea. And B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Sir Bartle Frere* on the east of Socotra. The *Nada* brought the following passengers:—Mr. Malca Schwartz; Mr. and Mrs. Persoin; Mr. Persoin, Junior; Mr. M. Persoin, five Musicians; and Mr. L. Lichtblan.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last the Coroner held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital, touching the death of Toolsia Anund. On Thursday last at three o'clock in the afternoon, the deceased with several others were sitting on the second floor of a house situated in the Erskine Road, for the purpose of gambling, when suddenly they heard somebody open the door of the room they were sitting in. Thinking that the police had come to seize them, they endeavoured to escape, and in their consternation, the deceased jumped out of a window into the street by which he was fatally injured. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner.

BY the S. S. *Indore*, (Captain Green) which arrived in harbour from Hongkong on Saturday, we have advices to March 3rd, but nothing of importance is added to the news brought by the regular mail. The *Indore* sailed from Hongkong on 3rd March with a full cargo of tea, silk, and sundries. The *Indore* experienced light northerly winds across the Bay of Bengal. She passed Point de Galle at midnight on the 18th, and had moderate northerly winds along the coast of Malabar with cloudy weather on the 20th off Angega, she exchanged signals with the ship *Vancouver*, bound south; off Quilon with the ship *Sarah* bound north; and off Vingorla Rock with the ship *Gleaner* bound south.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—The trial of the case of *Veerbace* vs. *Hormusjee Framjee*, extending over five days, inclusive of the day for the settlement of issues, terminated on Saturday evening last. The suit was instituted by the plaintiff against her husband for a restitution of conjugal rights under Section 36 of Act XV. of 1865. After the proof of marriage by plaintiff between her and defendant, the latter adduced such evidence of plaintiff's misconduct as a married woman, as led the Court to dismiss her plaint with an order that each party should bear its own costs. Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Langdale, with Mr. Shantaram Narrayen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Leggett and Cleary, with Mr. Jehanghier, for the defendant.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours, ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, 11th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd and 24th March.

From Continent of Europe, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 7 hours 25 minutes to 0 hour 46 minutes, communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of 24th to 8 P. M. of the 25th March, were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta via Agra	5	51	2	1
„ Calcutta via Madras ...	6	31	4	35
„ Madras	5	25	5	9

KURRACHEE, 25TH, 12-19 P. M.—Direct line interrupted beyond Bagdad. Russian line right. Latest date from London via Russia, 23rd March.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Old Financial was held on Thursday, at which the resolution to wind up and transfer the assets to the Financial Association of India was confirmed. Mr. Smith, the manager, being appointed liquidator. Only a few shareholders were present, but this is perhaps attributable to the fact that many are averse to taking shares in the new Company; preferring that the old one should be wound up entirely and its assets distributed in cash. We understand that all the assets could be realized within a twelvemonth and would return at least Rs. 75 per share in cash, while from the funds already in hand an immediate payment of Rs. 25 or more than half the present market value of each share could be made. Shareholders in the old Financial who object to taking shares in the new Company require to give notice of such to the directors before Thursday first, in which case they will be entitled to receive their shares of the assets in cash, the value to be fixed by arbitrators. Such value, however cannot be much under Rs. 70 per share, as taking the directors own value at Rs. 75 and deducting from it a year's interest at 9 per cent. on the supposition that the Assets can be all realized in that time, each dissenting shareholder will be entitled to receive at least Rs. 68 per share. In the event of there being a large number of shareholders who decline to join the new Company, the directors can adopt no other course but wind up, in which case shareholders will, in all probability, get a return of about Rs. 80 per share.—*Bombay Saturday Review.*

AT the last regular meeting of Lodge Concord, a ceremony of more than usual interest was performed by the District Grand Master, Right Worshipful Bro. George Taylor, who that evening happened to make one of his official visits to the Lodge. It was the presentation of an address and a magnificent jewel to Worshipful Bro. Dr. Thomas Diver, Past Master of the Lodge. The address acknowledged at some length the numerous services rendered to Freemasonry in general, and to Lodge Concord in particular, by Dr. Thomas Diver; the unvarying kindness and urbanity which every member had always experienced at his hands in or out of the Lodge premises; the anxiety he had ever evinced in upholding the good name of the Craft, and the interest he was known to feel in extending its usefulness. After the regular work of the Lodge had been gone through, the district grand master called Dr Diver before the pedestal and addressed him in a speech happy in illustration, and eloquent in its delivery, adding to the sentiments expressed in the address his personal testimony to the worth, kind disposition, and the high moral excellence of the recipient. It was regretted that a microscope which had been subscribed for by the members of the Lodge for presentation to the same gentleman, had not yet arrived from England. It was selected by Mr. James Paget, Senior Surgeon, to, Bartholomew's Hospital, and Surgeon to Her Majesty the Queen, whose pupil Dr. Diver had been in his early years. The jewel which was presented at the meeting bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Worshipful Bro. Thomas Diver, Past Master and District Senior Grand Warden, Bombay, by the members of Concord Lodge, No. 757, in testimony of their appreciation of his valuable and efficient services while presiding over them as Worshipful Master during the years 1864 and 1865, as a slight token of their sense of his zeal and indefatigable exertions in establishing the Lodge charity fund, of his munificent benevolence, and as a mark of grateful regard and sincere personal esteem." The microscope, with a suitable inscription, will be presented to Dr. Diver on its being received in Bombay.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—On the 1st instant the Governor General in Council gave his assent to Act XII. of 1867 (the Presidency Jails' Act) which comes into operation at once in Calcutta and in Madras and this Presidency respectively from such date as the local Governments shall notify. This Act, it is expected, will effect a great improvement in the management of the different jails of the several presidency towns. Prisoners will then be committed to the custody of an officer (Superintendent) appointed by the local Government instead of to the custody of the Sheriff. It is also understood that the Bombay House of Correction will be brought under this Act and in that case the Committee of Management will be done away with. It was evidently a mistake from the first to place the management of this prison in the hands of a large committee; the responsibility was too much distributed, and the members of the same were all gentlemen whose time was too fully occupied in other duties and business, to enable them to devote sufficient leisure for the efficient management of the prison. It is notorious that until a few years since, when certain serious peculations were discovered to have been committed by some of the officers of the prison, that great laxity existed in the supervision of this penitentiary. And these in all probability would not even then have been brought to light had it not been for the energy of their Clerk (Mr. Hingley) who, in going thoroughly into the prison accounts of previous years, discovered that peculation had been going on unchecked for a considerable length of time. Upon this the Committee of Management roused themselves somewhat, the matter was reported to Government and the principal delinquents were dismissed from their appointments but the old leaven was not fully eradicated. The pay of the Marshal or Superintendent (as this functionary as since been called) was increased and a superior description of men have since held the appointment. The first two who succeeded to the post resigned and another was some ten months since appointed by the committee and has recently been dismissed for exceeding his authority in the punishment of refractory prisoners. All these three men were highly respectable, and yet they did not meet the requirements of the position. From all we know about the management of this place, we are inclined to the opinion that it should never have been left to the supervision of a committee at all. Now that there is a probability of the prison being placed in charge of a Superintendent directly responsible to Government, it is only reasonable to suppose that the House of Correction will be better managed and that a higher state of prison discipline will be maintained.

MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP sat at the High Court yesterday, by adjournment, to consider an application made by Mr. P. E. Bendir, to the effect that a call of Rs. 100 should be made on all the contributories of the East India Trading and Banking Company (Limited), which is being wound up by the Court, and of which Mr. Bendir is the official liquidator. Mr. Howard, instructed by Mr. Keir, appeared for the official liquidator. Two affidavits by Mr. Bendir had been filed in support of the application. The first set forth that the amount of the liabilities of the Company and of the costs of liquidation would be about Rs. 2,41,066; that the amount which it was estimated would be realised from debtors to the Company was Rs. 51,423, or thereabouts; that Mr. Bendir believed the sum of two lakhs would be necessary, besides the assets above mentioned; and that he considered a call of Rs. 100 per share on the contributories (486 in number) would be required for the purpose of making up that deficiency. In the other affidavit it was stated that the holders of about 8,900 shares (or, roughly speaking, one fourth of the entire number of shares) were insolvent; that the holders of about 1,000 other shares had informed the official liquidator that they would not be able to pay a call (and he believed their statements to be generally true, although some portion of a call might be recovered from them); that the holders of about 1,600 other shares had left Bombay; that the holders of about 1,000 others could not be found; that among all the contributories it appeared to Mr. Bendir that only the holders of about 400 shares were solvent and that he believed there would be only about five per cent. of the total call recovered. His Lordship asked if there was anyone who objected to the call (remarking that he believed there was one person present who was in a similar position to that of the saddler at Tverton, who always opposed Lord Palmerston.) Mr. Motiram Bhuggoobhoy (no doubt the individual referred to by His Lordship) stepped into the witness box, and stated a number of objections, the chief of which seemed to be that the Company had carried on business of a kind not sanctioned by the Articles of Association; but these were all ultimately overruled by His Lordship—who, however, complimented Mr. Motiram on the intelligence and good humour he had shown in laying his objections before the Court, and remarked that a good vakeel seemed to have been lost in him. Mr. Justice Westropp said he had confidence in Mr. Bendir and in the calculations he had made, and that if any surplus should be left after paying off the debts of the Company it would certainly be refunded to the shareholders who should pay the call. Mr. Howard said he was instructed by the official liquidator to say that all reasonable consideration would be shown to shareholders who were not at the moment able to pay the call. The Court granted the application of the official liquidator, making the call payable on 13th April.

BENGAL AND MADRAS FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

THE following additional subscriptions to the Relief Funds have been made:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Further subscriptions collected in the Ratnagerie collectorate, and remitted per Deputy Collector, Ratnagerie	124	8	10
Further subscriptions collected in the Kurrachee collectorate, and remitted per Collector of Kurrachee viz:—			
Collections by the Mooktyarkars of Chachra and Nugger Thurr and Parker Districts	54	2	0
Ebrahim Shah Rasigar of Ghorabatree...	40	0	0
Further subscriptions collected in the Panch Mahals and remitted per Agent to the Governor, Bhoreh Mahals	75	5	8
Further subscriptions collected in the Shikarpoor collectorate, and remitted per Hoozoor Deputy Collector	207	15	3
Further subscriptions collected in the Satara collectorate, and remitted per Deputy Collector.....	9	0	0
Further subscription from J. Elphinstone, Esq.....	100	0	0
Ditto received from the Executive Engineer per Collector, Ahmednuggur.....	100	0	0
Further subscriptions collected in the Ahmednuggur collectorate (exclusive of the Nassick districts) per Collector, Ahmednuggur	1,032	0	0
Ditto received from the Executive Engineer per Collector, Ahmednuggur.....	436	12	10
Amount previously acknowledged	2,74,517	0	6
Total	2,76,746	13	1

JAMES TAYLOR,
V. J. SUNKERSETT,
Hony. Secretaries.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1867.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

LATITUDE 18° 53' 39" North; longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of barometer above the sea = 37 feet.

	Movement in 24 hours.																													
WIND.	General Direction.																													
	Miles.	153	3	77	7	70	7	139	6	187	1																			
	Minimum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A. M.	°	71	1	N. W.	N.	N. E.	W.	N. W.																					
	Maximum Temperature of Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day.	°	86	6	S. W.	W.	S. E.	E.	N. E.	S.																				
Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly determinations	Extent of cloudyskey (the whole sky clouded = 8 parts.)		4	1	5	8	7	3	6	2	...																			
	Relative Humidity of Air.		0	642	794	880	785	709	...																					
	Dew point.	°	70	7	78	3	76	5	76	0	...																			
	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	°	79	4	83	0	81	0	80	6	...																			
	Temperature of the Air.	°	86	6	90	2	87	6	86	2	...																			
	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr.	inches	29	587	870	725	703	699	703	705	...																			
1867	Date.		Mar.	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	...																			

MANOCKJEE SHAPOORJEE KAKA'S INSOLVENCY.

SIR C. SARGENT sat specially in Insolvency yesterday, in the case of the abovenamed insolvent, which has been adjourned from time to time.

Mr. Pigot and Mr. Dunbar appeared for the insolvent and Mr. McCulloch for Heerjee Jehangheer Readymoney.

The insolvent's examination was resumed. He said: After my arrest I had an interview with Heerjee Jehangeer (27th February last). Had three other interviews all of which were confidential. First knew Heerjee in 1851 when he employed me at Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. as he was at the time broker to them. I was then at school. He employed me in superintending cotton buying. Heerjee left in 1855. I continued in their employment as manager after that time up to 1860 when I became general manager in cotton, buying, selling and shipping, and kept an account of the sales of cotton.

Mr. Pigot then put in the original letters, passed between the insolvent, Heerjee Jehangeer, and others; and proceeded to read the translations of the same with the view of proving the existence of a partnership between them.

The insolvent verified these letters and explained the same, they referred to various transactions in cotton purchases and shipments on account of the partnership firm, from which it appeared that they continued to trade under the old name until 24th September, 1864, when it went by the new name. The first shipments he had an interest at the rate of four annas and after the new firm commenced business he had a share of six annas in the rupee on the profits, Heerjee taking ten annas.

In 1865, from March to May, Heerjee made advances to the firm in several large sums. On one occasion Rs. 3,10,000 were sent to the office and lodged to the account of the firm which was obtained from Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney, it was to be kept in safe custody in case of an emergency on account of cotton going down, so that a compromise might be made with the creditors. On the following day the money was withdrawn from the name of the firm and placed to the credit of Heerjee, except the sum of Rs. 10,000 which was paid for calls on certain shares mortgaged to Cowasjee and purchased by the firm. Heerjee told witness that if Cowasjee asked how he got the money, he might say that he asked Cowasjee about it when he (Cowasjee) was sick. I refused to say that. At that time another party held a power of attorney of Cowasjee's while he was sick." I received a great many other letters besides those produced to-day in respect to business transactions with Heerjee, but they have been destroyed. No copies of the answers sent to Heerjee have been kept. I never prepared any balance sheets from the books which were kept, of the different transactions. But the methas did so.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch.—It was early in 1862 when Heerjee first joined me in certain speculations, which was continued up to September, 1864. Till May Heerje and I were the only persons who had an interest in these cotton speculations. I did not recognise anyone else having an interest in them. But I do not know whether Heerjee gave a share to his sons. I do not know that anyone else had any interest in these transactions. I don't know that Sorabjee Nowrojee W

memorial of the pilots has been forwarded to the Harbour Board, and Government await the reply. I trust it will be one worthy of a great public trust that aspires to control the great interests of the finest harbour in India.

20th March. A BOMBAY PILOT.

INDIAN NEWS—LETTERS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

BARODA, 23RD MARCH.

THE Hoolee has passed off very quietly here, and except for a few tom-toms and the impossibility of getting workmen to do work we should scarcely have known anything about it; and it is impossible to say more in its favour. The subject of native holidays is a large one, and the authorized observance of the festivals of all creeds, though originating in a wise impartiality on the part of our Government, is rapidly degenerating into an abuse, which requires reform. In a native State where commercial energy is at the lowest ebb, and where ignorance, superstition, and priestcraft reign supreme, the amount of time wasted on anmeaning and obscene rites is very great, and much loss to the community accrues thereby. In Bombay, we are ourselves the greatest sinners of all in this respect, for while Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Parsees enjoy eleven days each, the Christians set aside fifteen besides their weekly day of rest. I am inclined, however, to think that in Baroda, the Christians do not assume such pre-eminence in idleness, for they are run very hard by the indigenous inhabitants, whose creed seems to be sufficiently elastic to enable them to take their ease and indulge in a debauch on every festival, whether it be the Mohurrum or the Hoolee, the Dasera or the Bakra Ede. Not contented with thus appropriating the feasts of both the prevailing religions, they spin them out and make them last far longer than is contemplated in any G. G. O. with which I am acquainted. Moreover they enter into the spirit of the thing with great earnestness, giving up themselves entirely to the "influences of the season," and not at all resembling the Scotch cattle-dealer, who said "ye ken, laddie, that I'm no for sinfu' chaffering on the Lord's day, but hoo much wad ye be asking for the puir beasties, gin it were Monday?"

Brosch had an alarm the other day; it was correctly reported that fifty armed Arabs were about to make a descent on the place and loot the city; a project which seems even more absurd than the Fenian scare at Chester. The redoubtable children of the desert have not turned up yet, I believe, and the popular terror has somewhat subsided.

The Bheels and the Rajah of Soonth have been at it again, and it was reported that a detachment from Baroda would, after all, have the opportunity of trying their hands at a little *shikar*; the weather is getting rather too hot now to make that sort of thing pleasant, so I hope they will not have to go.

CALCUTTA, 16TH MARCH.

TO-DAY a deputation of Tea Planters and of all who are interested in the cultivation of that plant, will wait upon the Viceroy at 11 A. M., for the purpose of presenting his Excellency with a Memorial relative to the losses they have suffered and the means by which, in their opinion, further damage to valuable interests, might be obviated, I shall be careful to telegraph the results of the interview to you. In the meantime, I might as well tell you what the Memorialists are about to represent to the Governor-General. Their prayer is short and to the point. It may be arranged under three heads: (1) that all Governmental interference between employers and employed should cease, and that legislation be strictly confined to the enactment of such efficient laws as will enable either party to enforce the fulfilment of his contract; (2) that Courts easily accessible to all parties be established in Assam and Cachar, and (3) that the improvement of internal means of communication in the provinces be immediately taken in hand. The first is based on the principle that all such questions should be left to the mutual arrangement of the contracting parties, and that there is no more reason for Government interference between the Tea Planters in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhat and their imported labourers, than there is between any other class of employers and their labourers. The interference complained of arose, as you are aware, from certain reports, assiduously propagated and exaggerated by the Native Press, of imported labourers being subjected to ill-treatment by the European planters, and there is very little doubt, that a few instances did occur here and there of punishment inflicted out of all proportion to the character of the offence committed. But these cases were, as I have said, very small in number, and would never have evoked the spirit of legislative interference in any Government save that which has always cherished a strong hostility to the European interloper. The Memorialists accordingly challenge the most searching and impartial enquiry on this head, and they assert that both classes of labourers, the imported and the local, are treated by their employers with all the justice and consideration which self-interest, good faith, and humanity alike dictate. They therefore ask that Act III. of 1863 and Act VI. of 1865 of the Bengal Council be repealed, and that "any Acts that may be passed in substitution for the above, be confined to such reasonable legislation regarding the transport of labourers as may be necessary and desirable in the interest of sanitation. The second article of the Memorial deals with the fact, that the Courts are located in spots so remote from the gardens, that it is impossible to institute a suit or answer one, without being subject to considerable losses in time, money, and trouble; that during the period that plaintiff and defendant have to attend these Courts, the gardens are neglected in consequence of the absence of the Planter, and so a further and still greater loss is incurred. On the third point, the pamphlet lately published by Major Lees is the best evidence of the wretched mismanagement which has allowed a wealthy and productive province to drift into a waste and jungle. Magnificent roads and bridges which the former savage sovereigns of Assam had constructed, and which might have been so happily utilised by the Government of Bengal, have been allowed to fall into such lamentable decay, that they are covered with grass high enough to conceal the traveller. Neither have new roads been constructed, whereby the rich products of Assam might be conveyed to the markets and the sea bord, although, by the energy of those who have dragged these products from the bosom of the earth, the revenue derived from the province has more than doubled. The Government had promised the planters, at the time that the Income Tax was imposed that one per cent. out of it would be set apart for the improvement of these means of communication, but the promise has never been fulfilled. In order, however, to show the planters, how little he fears any exertions on their part or the results of their interview with the Viceroy, the Lieutenant Governor has instructed his Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. Eden, to move for leave in the Bengal Council, to introduce a Bill to modify the very Acts, for the repeal of which the planters have memorialised the Government! But what appears to me to augur ill for the planters is the fact, that Lord Cranborne had arrived at some erroneous conclusions on the subject of Tea Planting before he retired from the Ministry, and sent out instructions based upon those errors. His Lordship was not aware how much the Legislative Enactments of the Government have had to do with weighing down the Tea interest; and would appear to be inclined, at the same time, to lend a willing ear to the exaggerated and frequently mendacious stories circulated by the native press about inhumanity and cruelty on the part of European tea planters. If his Lordship once begins to give credence to them, the cultivation in question will be totally ruined, and a large province which is on the high road to prosperity and affluence will be dragged back into the slough whence European energy and capital had drawn it. The Bengal Government is desirous of appointing a commission composed of a civilian, a planter, and a medical man, who should visit the Tea Districts and enquire (1) into the system of recruiting and the whole working of Act III. of 1863; the extent to which its operation tends to increase the cost of labour, directly or indirectly, as compared with the increased cost arising from natural causes, such as, competition; (2) the transmission of coolies to the tea districts, and the causes of the mortality among coolies on the voyage to Assam and Cachar; (3) the conditions of labour in the gardens, the complaints of the coolies, and the causes which lead to desertion on the one side, and on the other, the extent to which planters complain of breach of contract; (4) the general working of Act VI. of 1865; (5) the manner in which the duties of the protector have been discharged; (6) the causes of mortality amongst the coolies after landing from the steamers; (7) the facilities or otherwise of obtaining redress in the Courts; (8) the extent to which the planters have a right to complain of the want of roads; (9) the extent to which labourers are employed, not under contract, under Act VI. of 1865, and the extent to which labourers engaged under that Act have been induced to cancel their contracts, and the reasons for doing so; (10) the state of the local labour market, and, (11) the extent to which the rules regarding the sale and lease of waste lands have affected tea planters, and how far these rules require amendment.

A report from the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs has just been published on the subject of the famine, and affords another instance, if any were required) of the dangerously unreliable character of these official reports. The writer states at the outset that "though there was severe distress there was not anything like famine," in the 24 Pergunnahs. If by famine, this gentleman means the humble catastrophe which has overtaken Orissa and swept a million of human beings into untimely graves, then of course he is perfectly right, but, surely a state of things only slightly better than that which Orissa witnessed, may well be called a famine. When the public and the Government were called upon to feed thousands upon thousand of famishing wretches, when our streets were thronged with gaunt, hideous and miserable creatures of all sexes and ages, many of whom come from the 24 Pergunnahs, when crowds of ryots were flung into prison for the perpetration of grain riots, and when numbers of cultivators perished of disease brought about by indulgence in roots, leaves, and offal, no one but a Bengal Civlian would have dreamt of asserting that there was not "anything like a famine" in the part of the country under remark. Or is it that this report has been thrown out as a sort of white flag in the cause of Sir Cecil Beadon, who has lately suffered from a storm of well deserved obloquy created, more immediately, by certain official statements which have been filed by the Commissioner of Cuttack, and by an illjudged attempt on his own part to defend himself, in a long and elaborate minute which shirks every point of consequence and seizes only on those which happen to speak indirectly in his favour. Mr. Smith concludes his report with another statement of very questionable value. He says that no relief will be required this year, unless prices continue to rise, and then only amongst the artisans and labouring classes, the "wants of the agricultural classes being fortunately secured by the abundance of the late harvest." Now the fact really is that the crop in question was only rich enough to furnish the population with supplies till April next, after which the old and melancholy scene will be repeated over again, of the people coming *en masse* on the Government and the public for sustenance, and flooding our streets with a tide of helpless, attenuated and diseased wretches.

We have lately had a fresh proof of the dangerous incapacity of Mofussil Judges, and of the jeopardy in which men's lives are placed in consequence of that incapacity. Two men, Gleeson and Michael were foremen in the employ of the East India Railway at Bhagulpore, and it appears that the wife of the former, a country born woman, was on terms of improper intimacy with the latter, an intimacy which, as the evidence showed, was connived at by the husband, who permitted his wife to accept presents from the man, and accompany him alone to Calcutta. This intimacy had existed for nearly a year. On the 8th of October last, both the men went out a shooting, and for this purpose crossed the Ganges. They had with them, the boatmen two in number, and a couple of servants besides. Michael returned from the expedition but Gleeson was missing. Information was given to the Police by the brother-in-law of the latter, when the boatmen and servants were examined but gave nothing but a very hazy and indefinite account of what had occurred on the trip. By the time, however, that they were actually brought before the Magistrate, on the trial of Michael for the murder of Gleeson, they had an admirably constructed narrative for the bench, every part of which dovetailed nicely with every other part. Unfortunately we all know in this country, how expert sharp police officers are in extracting evidence. The previous ignorance of the witnesses was not, however, allowed by the Magistrate or the Sessions Judge to count for anything, whilst the sapient assessors gave it as there opinion, that the fact of the party having gone out *with guns* for the purpose of *shooting*, was direct evidence of the prisoner's intention to murder the deceased! That such astounding folly as this, should have been allowed by the Judge to pass muster is another singular feature in this singular case. According to the statement of the witnesses, the party crossed the stream, and on reaching the other side of the river, the prisoner got out of the boat and commenced looking about for game. After some time the deceased became impatient to go home, as the night had set in and a heavy fog had gathered on the river. The prisoner returned on being sent for, and when the boat pushed off, the deceased determined on pulling the bow oar. He did this for a short time, but getting weary of it, he crawled along the platform of the boat to resume his seat in the centre. As he turned round to sit down, the prisoner, as stated by the witnesses, deliberately tipped him over into the stream, and then, as he rose sputtering to the surface, struck him on the head with an oar, which broke in consequence of the violence of the blow—the man then sank and never rose again. The probabilities on the very face of this story are, that the deceased in turning round in a small boat sailing up stream against a strong tide, stepped overboard, and that the prisoner in the endeavour to assist him with an oar, accidentally struck him on the head, thereby stunning him and causing loss of life. Fortunately for the prisoner, Session Judges have the power of life and death in their hands, and the case was accordingly brought before the High Court, by whom the whole of the rotten evidence, which appeared so valuable in the eyes of a Mofussil Judge, was swept aside, and the prisoner released.

Whilst on sensational subjects, I might as well state the particulars of a cold-blooded murder which was perpetrated not long ago in the vicinity of Serampore, and which has just been disposed of by the Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs. There is a class of natives who earn their livelihood by extracting the juice of the date tree, and then selling it, after fermentation, as a strongly intoxicating liquor. These men are called Passees. Well, one of these people though he had reason to believe that his wife had been unfaithful with a servant of his—a violent quarrel ensued, and the wife quitted him and crossed the river to Barrackpore where she put up with a female friend of hers of the same caste, and then with a married couple. On the third day, the husband called and invited her home, and as by that time she had pretty well cooled down, she consented, and went into the house for the purpose of collecting the few articles she had brought away with her. The husband in the mean time sat outside at the door, in quiet conversation with the owner of the house, and enjoyed a pull at the inevitable hubble-bubble. His wife then came out and they went off on apparently very good terms. They had proceeded, however, only about five hundred yards, when a woman who was coming into the road from an adjoining field saw him pushing her violently along with his hands on the back of her neck. The woman stood to watch the scene, and then saw him suddenly draw an instrument called a "hansua,"—a weapon very like a note of interrogation, very sharp, and intended to lop off light branches and long grass—strike her two blows on the back and shoulder, and then swept her head so completely off her shoulders with another blow, that nothing remained but a small piece of integument to keep it attached to the neck. He then sat quietly down by the body, and confessed that he had done the deed when asked by the Magistrate, assigning as a reason the infidelity of the wife. The unfortunate girl was only 14 years of age, the Magistrate failed to elicit any evidence in support of the charge preferred by the husband, yet strange to say, he escaped the gallows, having been sentenced by the Session Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs to transportation for life, and the grounds for such leniency was this said charge of infidelity, although the Judge aforesaid observed in his charge that the prisoner had failed to bring forward a tittle of evidence in support of his assertion.

THE DISSENSIONS IN HYDERABAD.

20TH MARCH.

THE dissensions in the Capital of Hydrabad between the Nizam and his Minister were immediately taken advantage of by the predatory and seditious classes to whom the even handed justice administered by Salar Jung is eminently distasteful. A village on the Jaulnah road was plundered by marauders, and a body of Cavalry from H. H. the Nizam's reformed force has been sent to repress further apprehended disturbances. In the vicinity of Mominabad attempts have been made to get an armed force together, by a Mahratta leader, with what object is not yet known; and it is probable without any special object beyond that of indiscriminate outrage and plunder. The intelligence that a reconciliation had taken place between the Nizam and Salar Jung was more effectual in routing the turbulent bands that were springing up in all directions than would have been the employment of half the Nizam's army, unassisted by the *prestige* of his energetic Minister. Strange that the Nizam will so obstinately shut his eyes to the fact, that he has not another man about him sufficiently able and honest to supply the place of Sir Salar Jung. Then some people argue, "What is the Nizam to do? Salar Jung is personally obnoxious to him for several reasons, and he ought to be allowed to select a Minister in whom he has more confidence and with whom he could be more cordial." "Nor is Salar Jung immortal, and some day or other a successor for him must be found." A wise sovereign would retain an able minister although strong "elective affinities" did not subsist between them. He would not care much about petty personalities so long as the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people were preserved by the retention of such a minister in office. Nor is it at all certain, that the British Government have ever interfered, or would ever interfere, to coerce the Nizam in the selection of his Dowan. They would doubtless hold him responsible for the disorders which would result from his appointment of a corrupt or incapable minister, in consideration of the injury that would thence result to the adjacent British Territory: good policy and good feeling would alike induce them to point this out to His Highness before he committed himself to so calamitous an act; but with his decided selection there would, it may be presumed, be an interference, and His Highness would be left to reap the good or bad consequences of resting upon his own judgment. That at some future and, it is to be hoped, distant period it will be found necessary to find a successor for Sir Salar Jung is scarcely sufficient reason for his being supplanted by an unscrupulous and incompetent rival now. The occasion may create the man and it is worth something at all events, to secure, in the meantime, some years of respite and security to H. H. Territories, exhausted as they have been by a long succession of rapacious rulers.

The country is now fast rising into prosperity and the disposition of the British Government to administer the Berar Districts to the Nizams material benefit, is evidenced by the fact, that there are now some 14 lacs of surplus revenue, derived from the Berar Territories alone, at the credit of H. H. the Nizam; five lacs of which have already been paid into His Highness's treasury, while the remainder is held at his disposal. This is no inconsiderable amount when the vast expenditure upon permanent improvements in Berar is taken into consideration, and when it is evident that of such permanent improvements His Highness thus derives the full advantage.

THE MADRAS PRESSON THE AMALGAMATION OF THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

(From the Madras Athenæum.)

We need scarcely say that at a special meeting of the directors of the Madras Bank, held on Monday last, the proposal of the Bengal Bank to amalgamate, or otherwise swallow up, our Bank, was declined.

(From the Madras Times.)

There must be some foundation for the rumours referred to a day or two ago, regarding the proposal to have one Bank for India, as we learn from Calcutta that our contemporary the *Englishman* has ventilated some scheme of the sort, which is said to have the approval of Government. Of course, the scheme is not likely to have been evolved out of the moral consciousness of the *Englishman*. We fancy Mr. Dickson, the Scotchman in charge of the Bank of Bengal, is responsible for attempting to realize an ambitious, but we trust, hopeless dream. Naturally enough, he will have the public and the press of Calcutta backing him in his efforts to make their city the financial, as well as the political, metropolis of India. Circumstances in Bombay have favoured this idea, and the "ditchers" may well chuckle as they reflect that "ducks," who at one time were almost objects of envy, have fallen so low that none is left to do them reverence. The Bank of Bengal has held out a helping hand to the Bank of Bombay, and the latter was in too dire straits to haggle about the terms of assistance. But because the Bank of Bengal has done the good Samaritan for Bombay, why are we to be interfered with? Neither the Bank of Madras nor its directors are as those in Bombay, and we are not aware that by transferring the management to Calcutta, it will be rendered more efficient. The inevitable effect would be that the monetary requirements of our Presidency would be laughed out of Court when they came to be urged at any time in competition with those of Bengal. We believe that no more serious blow to the trade of Madras is possible than the absorption of our Bank into the huge concern which is to finance for Bengal and Bombay. The voice of the branch here would have no weight whatever, and on public grounds we feel bound strenuously to oppose the project. The matter is, however, one for the shareholders. The temporary excitement in Bengal shares may allure them with its promise of a large immediate gain. But are the proprietors of the Bank of Madras speculators or investors? If the former, let them by all means sell the Bank bodily, and wish afterwards to sell their shares in the new undertaking. But if the Bank of Madras is looked upon as an investment, we believe that as at present constituted, it is a safer and more profitable one than the Imperial Bank of India would be. It will be interesting, however, to know what terms the Calcutta directors deign to offer to our modest institution, and we trust these will not be kept secret much longer.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY FROM THE ORIENTAL BANK.

(From the Melbourne Argus, Feb 25.)

No event has occurred last month outside the sphere of politics that has afforded so much matter for talk about town as the mysterious abstraction of bills of exchange to the value of over £300,000 from the Oriental Bank, Queen-street, and their equally mysterious recovery. The bills in question were placed in a tin box on Monday afternoon, 28th ult., and the box was locked and deposited in a vault used as a strong room. The following morning the box was opened, and an interior wooden one which had contained the bills was found, together with its contents, to be missing. The stolen bills numbered about 1,500. They were the property of the bank, were endorsed with its stamp, and were consequently not readily negotiable. The robbery becoming known, formed the general topic of discourse on 'Change the following day, and a curious element was introduced into the business by the supposed existence to it of a singular advertisement which had appeared under the heading of "Missing Friends," on January 22 and 29, in a Melbourne daily paper. The advertisement was in this form:—

"P N F will remain here.
O T A will be shipped off instead;
R O C will be a felo-de-se;
T U T will go mad;
E S S will wind up."

This was interpreted to have inference to recent and forthcoming changes in the bank, and by reading the capital letters straight down and regarding those in the third column as initials of some of the bank officers, it was translated as follows:—"Portentous Facts.—Falconer will remain here; Anderson will be shipped off instead; Cargill will be a *felo-de-se*; Trail will go mad; Skinner will wind up." This certainly did not tend much to elucidate what was obscure before but upon the assumption of a possible connexion between the advertisement and the robbery, the police made endeavours to trace the writer of the former. All attempts, however, to do this, failed. At this stage a reward of £1,000 was offered by the bank for the detection of the offender. Matters remained in this position till the end of the week, all kinds of rumours in the meantime being in circulation. The general opinion was that the robbery had been the act of some one belonging to the bank. There seemed to be no appearance of burglary having been committed, and the feeling was prevalent that perhaps after all the bills were concealed somewhere on the bank premises. The most puzzling point about the business was the absence of any apparent motive for the robbery, and the surmises that were current as to its having been committed to annul obligations or to conceal forgeries were mere guesses, without any real foundation. The bills that fell due were met by the acceptors on the bank giving them an indemnity against loss. The police inquires elicited no positive result till the 3rd inst., when a clue was supplied which led to the restoration of the whole of the stolen property. Early on that morning an envelope, addressed to the superintendent, or chief clerk, was found thrust under the outer door of the detective office. Inside was found (in separate words, printed, and evidently cut out from a book or newspaper, and pasted on a card) the following:—"Look for bills, Carlton-gardens. Nicholson-street, north of watchhouse; and bank, book room over ink." Acting on this information the police paid visits to the places indicated, and on a press in the room at the bank were found some 300 of the missing bills, and the others to the number of about 1,200, were discovered in a brown paper parcel thrown over a fence in Carlton-gardens. The bills were examined and found to be the whole of those that had been stolen.

This would appear to be but the first step towards the ultimate detection of the thief; but up to a day or two ago this, as far as the public are concerned, has been the end of the story. It was, indeed, generally rumoured over town that one of the officers of the bank had made a full confession of the robbery; that it was assigned motive had been merely to occasion temporary inconvenience to the bank authorities; that this having been effected, he had given the information that had led to the discovery, and that he was to be dismissed, and no further proceedings taken. And, indeed, it was known that the acting-accountant, Mr. John Dickson, was dismissed from the bank on the day after the bills were recovered, and the disposition to connect this step with the other matter was general. But although so large a reward had been offered a day or two before, although the bank officials had spent days in evidence trepidation, and the police had up to this point been entirely engaged in the attempt to earn the reward offered, all ulterior proceedings seemed to have been abandoned at this stage, and that, as before said, up to a day or two ago, is all that the public have kown about the matter.

This termination has, however, been looked upon as far from satisfactory, and the press has strongly expressed the feeling of the public that full explanation of the circumstances or prosecution of the offender was due from the bank. A day or two ago, Mr. Orr, M.L.A., gave notice in the House of intention to ask what steps the Government meant to take in the case; and whether or not this public notice of the affair has acted in any quarter as a spur, the fact is, that on Thursday last a step was taken, from which it appears that this robbery is to result like other robberies where the offender is supposed to be known—in his prosecution. The discharged accountant, John Dickson, was arrested at his house at East Melbourne, on the charge of stealing the £300.000 worth of bills. He was brought before the police court on the following day, and remanded till Wednesday, when the case is to be proceeded with.

INSURANCES.

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THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

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Fire Premiums 1862	300,690	15	7
Do. 1863	341,663	3	2
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Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
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The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—The LANDED PROPERTY of BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, situated at the Mount and Tank Bunder, principally consisting of the very LARGE BUNGALOW lately used as the Elphinstone Hotel with the Ground attached, to it say about 73,000 (seventy-three thousand) square yards; and the valuable land lying between that and Tank Bunder, comprising about 50,000 (fifty thousand) square yards. It can be divided into lots to suit purchasers.

Plans can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where also full particulars as to Title &c. can be obtained.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama.
6 Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd February 1867.

FOR SALE.—One Vertical High pressure Steam Engine 9-inch Cylinder 10-inch Stock complete with shafting, drums, and strapping for driving a circular saw, lathes, gins &c.

One independent double geared drilling Machine, can drill holes up to 6 inches diamater.

One Ten-inch slide and screw cutting lathe 18 feet broad Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co, 27 Meadow Street.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY—A large assortment in all its branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.
OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.
Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery; Papier Mache; Drawing Room Chairs; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.
SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.
Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.
HENESSY'S Brandy.....Rs. 24 per dozen.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy „ 22½ „
No. 11, Meadow Street. H. & A. BERENS.

*** Watches, Clocks and Musical Instruments neatly repaired at moderate charges.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE a quantity of Troop and CUDDY STORES landed ex Ships "DILAWAR" and "DILHARREE" in excellent order, consisting of Beef, Pork, Flour, Preserved Meats and Vegetables, &c., also Porter in bottle and bulk.

For particulars as to price, &c., apply to
Bombay, 22nd March, 1867. W. NICOL & Co.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The respective TRUSTEES of the Estate of Messrs. ARDASEER CURSETJI DADY, HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DADY and DADY NUSSERWANJI DADY are prepared to negotiate for the sale of five equal undivided sixth parts or SHARES (the remaining one sixth being held by a gentleman who is in minority) of the villages and lands of Cashta Mailer containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs, and 1½ adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Toolsey containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Arrcar containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Kennery or Canary containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above properties may be purchased either TOGETHER or SEPARATELY; they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental exceeds rupees twenty thousand.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned, G. R. WILSON,
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FOR SALE.—A 14-inch DUMPY LEVEL and two 14-feet LEVELLING STAVES, by TROUGHTON and SIMS. The Level is almost new, and was made to order. Price Rs. 315 for the whole.—*Cash.*

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FOR SALE, a patent improved three process BRICK MAKING MACHINE (by Clayton & Co.) complete in every respect with a 13-horse power high pressure Steam Engine. Apply to Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
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FOR SALE at reduced Prices, Portable and Horizontal Steam Engines. On view at the PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY'S Premises at Colaba. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1867.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, GOOD STEAM COAL.—Tenders will be received at the MINT up to the 14th proximo for the purchase of about 1,200 tons, more or less, of surplus Coal,—Terms,—the Coal to be paid for as delivered, and to be removed without delay.

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For Asst. to Mint Master.
H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 21st March, 1867.

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FOR SALE.—The Steam-tug "SPITFIRE," 70 H. P., Register Tonnage 74 tons, Built in 1864, by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton. Also the Steam-tug "STURDY" 45 H. P.; 52 Tons. Built in September 1863, by Hart and Sinnott, Liverpool. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
United Victoria, and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March, 1867.

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J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		Rs.	p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc	6	8 pts.
	Do.	12	0 qts
CHAMPAGNE	Chateau Belisaire	29	
	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—quality superieure	29	
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38	
	Vieux Pale	18	
COGNAC	Tres-Vieux	25	
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35	

TENNANT'S BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have just landed a shipment (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their up-country constituents, and therefore, to make a speedy sale, offer it at quarts Rs 5-0 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay monthly accounts.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Eshenauer Benecke—			
	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	„	15	„
Do.	Do. Pauillac	„	18	„
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	„	25	„
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		„	18	„
Champagne, Lelegard		„	28	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Curnetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

	Per doz.	Rs.
Do. „ Do.		90
Do. „ a Crown		40
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40
Do. do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown		
Do. Fine Still Red Seal		18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal		30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal		40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		32
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
Claret Light Capsule		15
Do. do. Pints		8
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		36
Do. Pints		19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry		42
Maraschino		48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

SELECTED SHERRIES.—TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) strongly recommend their Sherries at present on hand, consisting of

Finest Amontillados (a choice dry wine)	Rs.	42
Black Seal (a superior dinner sherry)	„	33
White Seal (a good dinner wine)	„	28
Bronze Seal (a full bodied sherry)	„	28

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned:

Champagne—Jules Mumms		Rs. 38	per dozen.
Moselle	Sparkling Muskatel	„ 35	„
Do.	Do. Schaarzburg	„ 40	„
Claret	Fine	„ 20	„
Do.	do.	„ 18	„
Sherry		„ 25	„
Do.	Fine	„ 28	„
Do.	do.	„ 30	„
Do.	Superior Amontillado	„ 32	„
Do.	Fine Red Seal	„ 32	„
Do.	Amontillado Yellow Seal	„ 33	„
Do.	Very superior Green Seal	„ 36	„
Allsopp's Ale, quarts		„ 5-8	„
Will. Younger's Ale do.		„ 5	„

SILLAR & Co.

MESSRS. LECURIER AND OF LEURNIER'S GRAND IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE for Sale.
1 Dozen Cases Quarts, Rs. 32
2 „ Pints „ 34
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, bottled by FRIEND, at Rs. 5 per dozen. A reduction made for 100 dozen for Cash payment. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Bombay, 19th January 1867.

TENNANT'S BEER,—Newly arrived—Quarts Rs. 4-8 per dozen, Pints Rs. 3 per dozen. Apply to the Godown-keeper of the undersigned,
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

NOTICE.—"MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE."—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for Western India, for the sale of their justly celebrated "CARTE BLANCHE" CAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 36 and Rs. 38 per case respectively. PASSMORE & Co

"ALEXANDRA MOSELLE."—"TO ARRIVE." The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for Western India for the sale of this celebrated Wine. Orders are now being registered.
PASSMORE & Co.

THE "PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY."—"TO ARRIVE." The undersigned have been appointed, by Preverand de Sonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for Western India for the sale of this superior Brandy, in 1 Dozen cases, orders for which can now be registered. PASSMORE & Co.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The undersigned have been appointed, by Messrs. E. J. Brand & Co. of London, Agents for the sale of these well known Wines. Orders now being registered.

ALSO ON HAND,
Margaux Claret Rs. 12 per dozen. Chateau La Tour Gueyrand Rs. 16 per dozen, and following RHINE WINES to arrive: NIERSTIEN, HOCKHEIM, RUDESHEIM, STEINWEIN (Bocksbeutal) SPARKLING HOCK, &c. &c.
PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 18th February 1867.

ALLSOPP'S BEER IN WOOD, expected to arrive in March. Orders registered by the Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Bombay, 29th